BRICK AND STONE BUILDING AT LEEUWARDEN.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writing from Leeuwarden, the principal town in the province of Friesland, says,—an old building, there, of the sixteenth century, now used as a military house of correction, is one of the richest specimens of brick and stone work mixed to be found in Holland—the *Boucherie* at Haerlem not forgotten. The arches which encase the windows spring from pendents in the form of grotesquely-fashioned crowns—the double steps to the front door are garnished by lions grasping escutcheons—the gable, which stands in place of the tower of the Belgian *Hotel de Ville*, has some rich and intricate quintonesses of arrangement and subdivision,—and the steps by which it lessens to a point are garnished with seven antique statues, representing, I apprehend, the Cardinal Virtues, and Faith, Hope, and Charity.—In short, this is a façade meriting close examination and a skilled draughtsman. Just within the Harlingen gate stands a relic, of its kind as fine; a huge church tower,—the building belonging to which was swept away (as was the nave of Utrecht) by a tremendous storm,—and which leans alarmingly even in this land where there is no prevailing upon any built thing to respect the principle of perpendicularity. The architecture is Gothic, of a bold design and good period. The church towers of Holland—especially those of Groningen and Utrecht—are generally excellent and picturesque. I have seen nothing grander than the latter by moonlight. But that of Leeuwarden—maltreated as it has been by time and foul weather—is perhaps the finest of all as to colour. Built of bricks of two tints, cool red and buff—with the tracery, pinnacles, and finials in grey stone—an effect has been produced, possibly by accident, for which professors of polychromy have tried in vain; and whose harmony is a hundredth reminder of the strange and tiresome pertinacity with which our artists abide by beaten ways, and cleave to approved models without due reference to time and place and material in their application. For the use and pleasure of England there is much to be learnt in Holland.

LANDLORD AND TENANT: TWELVE-MONTHS NOT FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.—An action was tried on 5th instant, before Mr. Moylan, at the Westminster County Court, in which it was found that the legal meaning of the words "for three months," is—for twelve weeks. "The law," said the judge, "is beyond all dispute. It may startle many persons who have never, perhaps, gone so far as the plaintiff in the study of Blackstone; but that great authority says that, even in taking a house for the year by parole, if the words used be 'for twelve months,' it is only a lease for forty-eight weeks. If the words used be for 'a twelvemonth,' in the singular number, that will be held to mean one year, or fifty-two weeks. The judgment must therefore be for the defendant."

THE CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH.—This immense structure is composed of glass panes manufactured especially for it, placed in iron framework, of the lightest apparent kind, but as subsequent trials have proved, of the most firm and substantial description. The length of the erection is nearly 300 feet, its height above 70, and its width 150. It covers nearly an acre of ground, through the centre of which is the carriage road, and the tubes for the hot water which regulate the required temperature measure six miles. A light, but beautiful, gallery, erected at the base of the dome, and which traverses the entire building, enables the spectator to review the whole of the interior from various points. The access to the gallery is by steps, placed with admirable taste in the midst of rock work, in the fissures of which are plants, apparently natural productions. A tunnel surrounds the whole edifice, by which access is obtained to the stoves and pipes, and rails are laid down to convey the coals per train, and supply the necessary heat. The interior contains a vast number of trees and plants, many of them of gigantic proportions, and the rarest of tropical growth. Birds of varied and exquisite beauty, whose delicate structure could not endure the rigours of our climate, are seen flying about; and pools of water, in which plants suited to the required purpose have been encouraged to grow, contain gold, silver, and other fish. In this structure may be seen the largest crystal yet found in the world; and also one, but of much smaller dimensions, which has been pronounced the most beautiful.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

THE CONWAY TUBULAR-BRIDGE.—On Thursday week the second tube was floated on pontoons to the piers. Its entire length is 424 feet, the actual span over the Conway being 400 feet: its greatest inside width is 14 feet throughout; its height 22½ feet at each end, but rising to 25 feet in the middle, the additional 3 feet being given to lessen the deflection of the bases. The total weight of each tube is 1,300 tons, so that the superimposed weight now that the two tubes are at rest over the Conway, is 2,600 tons burthen from bank to bank. The fabric may be said to form a series of iron plates rivetted together, like armour-work. It has taken twelve months to complete. Each tube has cost about 60,000*l.*

RAILWAY-STATION ARCHITECTURE.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from Hildesheim, in Germany, says,—"I do not know who is to be credited with the good taste of the railway station at which we alight from Hanover. Here has been carried out an emulation of the old brick-and-wood architecture of Hildesheim. The building is rich, extensive, and fanciful—perhaps a little overdone (but this is hardly to be quarrelled with)—attractive in its play of lines and variety of forms; so different from either the grand station at Hanover (a sumptuous edifice, in the Munich style), or, again, from Herr Eisenlohr's beautiful creation at Heidelberg, as to illustrate anew a favourite crotchet of mine, and of yours, that the very element which has been used reproachfully to symbolize all that is most anti-poetical and practical bids fair, in revenge, to revive with a new life one of the most picturesque of the Fine Arts. Assuredly, the examples that I have accidentally named, in novelty, spirit, and fancy, beat any of the new churches which I have seen—whether it be Canova's mistake at Possagno, or the Basilica and the Ludwig's Kirche at Munich, or Herr Zwirner's attempt on the Appollinarisberg close to Remagen.

TENDERS

For the Congregational Church, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead; Messrs. Barry and Brown, architects, of Liverpool. Quantities supplied by Mr. Eppy.

Hopkins and Roberts	£3,320
H. W. Cooper (Regent's-square)	3,329
W. Trego	3,220
Pollock and McLennan	3,131
J. A. Hughes	3,120
W. Higgs	3,076
T. and W. Piper	2,987
T. Burton	2,941
J. Taylor (Regent's-park)	2,860
J. Glenn	2,681

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. E. M.*"—There is every reason to believe that plans for the improvement of the National Gallery, when determined on, will be obtained by public competition—see report by Parliamentary Committee on the subject in late number of THE BUILDER.

"*W. S., jun.*" (Southgate-worth)—The experiments will occupy much time, and not be of such a nature as to enable us to comply with "W. S.'s" request.

"*J. H.*"—Arnott's valve is advertised constantly in THE BUILDER, and will be found very useful. We have not time to give advice for special cases.

"*Careful Reader.*"—Such an arrangement as our correspondent mentions is often made, and need not involve any settlement.

"*A Junior.*"—One of the difficulties is *friction*, and until that can be overcome it is unnecessary to discuss any others.

"*To strip-off Paint from old Oak.*"—It will be found on reference to page 246, Vol. V., that a mixture of "American potash 3 parts, unslaked lime 1 part," has been recommended for taking paint and tar off wood, as well as for taking out glass from old window sashes.

"*Gas for time.*"—References and particulars will be found in quite recent numbers of THE BUILDER. But we cannot testify as to merits.

"*Received.*"—"J. C.," "M. P.," "G. H. W." (shall hear from us). "T. B. L.," "I. N. Q. V." (the sewers are mostly in the middle of the streets, and the gullies (holes communicate somewhat as sketched). "R. N. W.," "H. J." (would be favour us with a sight of the sketch), "W. B.," "W. S.," "Well-wisher," "H. D." (Cork), "H. H.," "A Kentish Farmer," "The History of Ireland, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., &c., illustrated by H. Warren, Esq." (J. and F. Tallis, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, Part II.; "How to Avoid the Cholera: Plain Directions for Poor People, by John Challice, Surgeon, &c." Savill and Edwards, Covent Garden); "Chart of the Public Health Act, 1848, by Charles E. Bernard, C.E." (Chapman and Hall, Strand).

"*Books, Prices, and Addresses.*"—We have not time to point out books or and addresses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

TARPAULINS for COVERING ROOFS during Repairs, SCAFFOLD CORD and every description of ROPE used by Builders upon the lowest terms. Marquees and temporary sections made or hired. Orders post received the most prompt attention.—WILLIAM PLIGGITT, 18 Fore Street, City, Manufacturer, by Appointment, to Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance.

PATENT METALLIC LAVA, WHITE AND ORNAMENTAL, for the interior of Churches, Mansions, Halls, Vestibules, Conservatories, &c. &c.; BRICKS, for Floor Pavements, Flooring, covering Railway Arches, Terraces, Roofs, &c.—Manufactured only by Messrs. GRIST and ARNANT. Specimens and list of prices can be obtained at the offices, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall street, City, and at the office of "The Builder."

CARLISLE MARBLE WORKS.—The above Works have been established nearly Twenty Years, and have lately been fitted up in a superior manner, with all the latest improvements for sawing and polishing Marble by machinery. Architects and Builders requiring large orders executed will find a great saving, both in cost and time, by intrusting their orders to this establishment. Experienced workmen sent to any part of the kingdom, to fix work at a reasonable rate.

THOMAS and JAMES NELSON, Proprietors.

ANSTONE STONE WHARF, ST. ANGATE.—Mr. GRISSELL has the honour to inform Architects and Builders that he has made arrangements for the SUPPLY of the ANSTONE STONE for all building purposes, and which can now be seen at the above wharf by application to Mr. W. G. WARDLE, of whom every necessary information can be obtained.—August 20, 1853.

ANSTON STONE, used for Building the New Houses of Parliament.—W. WRIGHT and Co. beg to inform Architects, Engineers, Builders, and others, the Anston Stone can be supplied in any quantity on the shortest notice. This valuable stone, so celebrated for its durability, colour, and texture, is well known, having been selected in preference to all others by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for building the New Houses of Parliament. It is very superior for Monuments, Tombs, &c. &c.

W. WRIGHT and Co. deem it important to state the Anston Stone offered by them is from the same bed as that from which the New Houses of Parliament are being constructed, a bedder adjoining the division of the properties of the Duke of Leeds and W. Wright and Co.

Facilities are at hand for forwarding it to all parts of the Kingdom.—Application to be made to W. WRIGHT and Co., Anston, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

CAEN STONE.—Original Sufferance Depôt, Morse's Wharf, Greenwich.—W. TUCKWELL, Caen Stone Quarry Proprietor and Importer, begs to invite the attention of Architects, Surveyors, Builders, and others to the stock of CAEN STONE on his Wharf; he is prepared by constant arrivals to execute orders to any extent on the most advantageous terms.—Shipments made to any port direct from his quarries at Caen.

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F. FOUCARD, quai des Abattoirs Caen, propriétaire des Carrières à Allemagne, has leave to inform Builders, Architects, and others, that he has, on the above-mentioned wharf, a stock of the best stone ready to meet the demands of purchasers.—Contracts taken for any quantities.

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STIRLING'S BELVEDERE SLATE WORKS, Belvedere-road, Lambeth. A reduced list of prices of the best WELSH SLATE SLABS, planed both faces, will be sent on application post paid, being made, and inclosing a penny stamp. The prices are under those advertised for inferior slates.

ENAMELLED SLATE.—CAUTION!—Some discarded servants of Mr. Magnus, having pirated his intention of manufacturing slate and palmed upon the public trashy imitations, which unfortunately are frequently confounded with MAGNUS'S ENAMELLED SLATE, until a few months' wear has shown them in their true light. Mr. MAGNUS, who has expended a fortune in perfecting and introducing his enamelled slate, art has which articles have won for him the patronage of the highest personages in all parts of the realm, the appreciation and support of the first architects, and the medal of the Royal Society of Artes, deems it incumbent upon him for his own protection, and that of the public, and for the just fame of his invention, to caution the inexperienced against these imitations. The public are, therefore, respectfully to observe that the address is MAGNUS, PIMLICO, SLATE WORKS, and in future all articles of his manufacture will be so marked.

Patronised by her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Gordon, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Waldegrave, the Countess Willoughby, Viscount Combermere, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, Mr. Ambrosden Smith, Col. Challoner, Sir J. Lawrence, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir Ralph Howard, the Hon. Capt. Pipon, Sir M. Scott, the Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, and numerous others of the nobility and gentry of this and other countries; by the most eminent architects and surveyors, the engineers and directors of the principal lines of railway, the Board of Public Works, and by the public generally.

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Groups, statues, friezes, capitals, panelling, pinnacles, finials, terminals, Tudor, and other chimney shafts, balustrades, fountains, fonts, tazzas, vases, coats of arms, &c. &c., and every description of architectural ornament, at prices in many instances nearly half the cost of stone.

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